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brates of Indiana, his first paper upon the birds dating from 1882. In 1890 he published an annotated catalogue (135 pages) of the birds of the state, and now we have a more pretentious paper from him,¹ enumerating 321 species actually known from the state, and in a supplementary list 81 additional species, which, while occurring in adjacent states, have never been reported from Indiana. The present volume is more than a catalogue; it is a manual of the ornithology of the state, with analytical keys, descriptions of the species, and bits of bird biography, some copied, but many original and showing a familiarity with the birds in the field. A greater value to the agriculturist is found in the accounts of the economic importance of many species, especial stress being laid upon the food and upon the agency which many birds perform in the distribution of the seeds of useless and noxious plants. The *American Naturalist* has often had occasion to speak in high terms of the zoological work done in Indiana, and this work by Mr. Butler is but another instance in the same line.

Fishes of the Canary Islands. — In the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* is a list of fishes collected by O. F. Cook, at the Canary Islands. Fifty-four species are enumerated, four of them new. The fauna of these islands is essentially that of the Mediterranean, showing little in common with the West Indies. There are, however, some differences from the Mediterranean fauna, appearing in the fact that some of the common types of the latter are replaced by closely allied but distinct species. There is no evidence of difference between the Canary fish fauna and that of the Madeiras.

Development of Chilopods. — All facts concerning the development of the Chilopoda are of interest, and this short paper by Dr. Heymons² contains much of importance. A complete paper is promised later. The egg contains a central unsegmented yolk with segmentation nuclei. Some of the segmentation cells migrate to the surface and from the blastoderm. The yolk-cells arise in part from the nuclei which remain in the yolk, in part from elements which arise from the blastoderm. These immigrant yolk-cells cannot be distinguished from the entoderm cells, which arise in the same manner from all parts of the ectoderm. A gastrular groove does not exist.

¹ The Birds of Indiana. Ext. 22d Report of the Department of Geology and Natural Resources of Indiana, 1897. pp. 515-1187. (Published 1898.)

² *Sitzungsber. k. preuss. Akad. Wissensch.*, Bd. xviii (1898).